

# MANY CONVENTIONS.

Wisconsin Democrats Are Enthusiastic For Cleveland.

A Warm Indorsement of Harrison in the Connecticut Republican Convention.

Governor Fifer Will Be Renominated By Illinois Republicans—Other State Conventions Select Delegates—Various News of a Political Character.

MILWAUKEE, May 4.—Prior to the assembling of the Democratic State convention to-day the delegates met by districts and chose delegates to the national convention as follows: First district, W. Stange, J. H. Gallagher, Second, J. W. Stange, W. Lamoreaux, Dr. Carl B. Feld, Third, A. H. Krounopp, J. W. Bishop, Fourth, J. G. Donnell, W. A. Walker, Fifth, Frank G. Rele, C. A. Koenitzer, Sixth, J. W. Hume, A. W. Hehme, Seventh, Ira Hill, W. D. Carson, Eighth, Dr. Rush Winslow, L. M. Nash, Ninth, John Kingle, Joseph Fischer, Tenth, James Bardon, Dr. Samuel C. Johnson.

A wild cheer for Grover Cleveland went up to-day before the convention of Wisconsin had been in session sixty seconds. It was at the beginning of a speech by the temporary chairman, State Senator Robert Lee, of Alma, opening the convention. So enthusiastic were the delegates and anxious to inaugurate the Cleveland boom in the best manner that custom of prefaceing the proceedings with prayer was overlooked. It was a brilliant scene in the Fabst Opera House when the hundreds of delegates and spectators gathered together under the canopy of incandescent lights and red, white and blue streamers that formed the bulk of the decorations. No portraits of candidates or leaders were on exhibition except those of Wisconsin's favorite son—Vileas and Pock. On the stage were a score or more of such sterling Democratic veterans as Charles H. Larkin, Scott, Sloan, D. W. Keyes. The speech of Chairman Lee was warmly received. Every reference to ex-President Cleveland seemed to touch off an earthquake, so uproarious and immediate was the outbreak of cheering.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

"We, the Democrats of Wisconsin, in State convention assembled, do declare our continued allegiance to the fundamental principles of Democratic faith."

"We believe that in the patriotism and wisdom of the whole people lies the best guarantee of good government. That public office should be held as a trust for the public welfare, and not as a means of personal aggrandizement or for the political party to which he belongs. That unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation, and therefore we demand the off-shoulder doctrine that there should be no tariff taxation except for revenue. And we denounce the information of the Federal Republic Congress increasing the burden of taxation on the people at large to enhance the duties to the few."

"We are opposed to summary laws as unnecessary and unjust interference with individual liberty. We believe that the interests of the people demand sound, honest and stable money, composed of or based on redeemable metal, and that all other equal intrinsic value. We, therefore, oppose the proposal to issue currency of the Federal Reserve bank, and we demand the issue of sound currency, and we demand the first and most defensible victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency. We denounce the issue of currency of the Federal Reserve bank, and we demand the issue of sound currency, and we demand the first and most defensible victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency. We denounce the issue of currency of the Federal Reserve bank, and we demand the issue of sound currency, and we demand the first and most defensible victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency."

**A FIGHT IN TENNESSEE**  
Against the "Administration State"—  
What the Candidates Represent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 4.—The Republican State convention, which assembled here this afternoon, is the largest and most representative Republican State convention held for years. Two candidates for Governor are in the field, both from the western part of the State. John E. McCall is recognized as the avowed administration candidate, while George W. Winstead, who was the Republican nominee for Governor in 1900, is the candidate of those who oppose the rule of the administration. The contest over the selection of delegates-at-large to the national convention, and this is really the heart of the contest over the nomination for Governor. The appointees of President Harrison in this city are given the credit, in connection with the administration, of being the manipulators of the scheme to put through what is known as the "administration state." S. C. Platt is temporary chairman, but being against the state, will not hold the permanent chairmanship. The contest. The indications are that the chief fight will be on permanent organization. President Harrison will be indorsed.

**OUT IN CALIFORNIA**  
The Republicans Select Their Delegates—Business Not Yet Concluded.

STOCKTON, Cal., May 4.—The Republican State convention held another session last night. The reports of the committee on credentials and on permanent organization and order of business were received and adopted. The temporary chairman was made permanent. There was considerable debate upon a proposition prohibiting office-holders from serving on the State central committee, but it was finally defeated. The committee on platform was ready to make its report this morning. Delegates to the Minneapolis convention were elected last night from three of the seven congressional districts. The delegates from the First district elected E. V. Spencer and D. T. Cole. The Second district elected J. F. Kidder and A. J. Rhodes. The Third district elected E. J. Dennison and R. B. Robbins. It seems probable that there will be no contest to-day over the election of three of the delegates at large. M. M. Fates, E. F. Spencer and N. D. Ridout. The contest for the fourth place seemed to have narrowed down to M. H. DeYoung and W. H. L. Barnes.

**THE MICHIGAN DEMOCRATS**  
They Are Undoubtedly For Cleveland—The Convention To-Day.

MUSKOGEE, Mich., April 4.—The delegates to the Democratic convention which opened at noon to-day in the new wigwag erected for the convenience of the gathering were busy from an early hour this morning arranging the preliminary program for the convention. Harmony and good feeling prevailed, despite the prospect of a stubborn fight over the platform to be adopted. While all declare themselves friendly to Cleveland, there is a section of the delegates in favor of free silver and it will make an earnest effort to have a free silver plank incorporated in the resolutions. If the element led by O'Brien and A. Kinslow, of Port Huron, be not represented on the committee, its members will contest the matter in open convention. There will also be a division of sentiment as to the selection of delegates-at-large. The consensus of opinion is that these delegates will be H. O. Kent, Hon. F. Ryan, of Hancock, and Hon. Spencer O. Fisher, of Bay City.

**Much Depends On Minnesota Delegates**  
WASHINGTON, May 4.—Indorsement is a sort of tacit understanding among politicians here that if the Minnesota Re-

publican State convention, to be held to-morrow, instructs for Harrison, the opposition to him will practically collapse. Should the convention indorse the administration of President Harrison; expresses continued belief in the principle of protection to American industries; indorses the McKinley bill, and secures the reciprocal clause at adequate opening of foreign markets to American products; denounces the proposed tariff legislation of the Democratic party in Congress, and commands the policy of the Republican party in maintaining an honest and sufficient currency. It takes up State issues and heartily approves of the action of the Republican members of the State Legislature. After the adoption of the platform and the ratification of the nominations for the State central committee chairs were given for the Republican party, for the delegates chosen, for Harrison, for Blaine and for Bulkeley. In response to Governor Bulkeley briefly addressed the convention, thanking them for choosing him delegate and calling for active work in the campaign. The delegates were then voted to Senator Hawley, and the convention closed with three cheers for him. After this convention of congressional districts met to choose district delegates.

**FIFTEEN WILL BE RENOMINATED.**  
Probabilities as to the Remanence of the Illinois Ticket—The Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 4.—The largest Republican convention in the history of the State of Illinois assembled in this city, this afternoon, the hall of the House of Representatives being inadequate for the accommodation of the great political gathering. The opening of the day found the political pot still boiling, but the heat of the brew and continuance was quite as much a matter of doubt as twenty-four hours ago, although the renomination of Joseph W. Fifer still appeared to be practically assured, so that the work of the convention would be but little more than a mere ratification of the votes of the delegates. The friends of Lieutenant-Governor Ray were somewhat anxious, this morning, over the efforts in certain quarters to elect H. H. Stinson, of German Lutheran, for the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Ray, however, is still confident of his renomination. There is no opposition to the renomination of Governor Fifer. Stinson is generally conceded that Hensley L. Hertz, of Chicago, will be the German representative on the ticket, and will be the nominee for treasurer. The Chicago Tribune has been very active in the campaign, and has been very active in the campaign, and has been very active in the campaign.

**St. Paul, Minn., May 4.**—Yesterday's election was the hottest and bitterest in the history of this city, and the result in something in the nature of a landslide. Two years ago Mayor Smith was elected to his second term by a plurality of about 1,400, while from the returns received now Colonel Wright, the Republican, was elected yesterday by about 1,500 majority. Besides the mayor, the Republicans elect the treasurer and controller, and a majority in both Council and Assembly.

**The Delegates Not Instructed.**  
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 4.—The Hennepin county and Fifth district conventions to-day, in joint session, recommended Gov. J. S. Delano to the favorable consideration of the State convention as one of the four delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention. The district delegates elected were W. S. Hustis and Capt. S. I. Snyder. President Harrison's administration was indorsed, but the delegates were uninstructed.

**Opposed to Harrison.**  
WAVERLY, O., May 4.—The Republicans of the Tenth district elected Samuel L. Llewellyn, of Jackson county, and J. Fenton, of Adams county, delegates to the Minneapolis convention. Both are anti-administration men. A motion to indorse Harrison was defeated, and the motion was killed by the adoption of a motion to adjourn.

**Deputy for Harrison.**  
CHICAGO, May 4.—In an interview here before his departure for Cleveland, Chauncey M. Depew stated that "if he feels that he does now," he will certainly vote for the nomination of President Harrison, adding that the philosophy of the campaign necessarily be the Harrison administration.

**The Women Will Be There.**  
CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 4.—As the result of a consultation between the leading politicians of the State, men and women, it is almost a settled fact that Wyoming will be represented at the Republican national convention by one, or perhaps two, women. The convention will indorse Harrison.

**Claims of the Harrison Men.**  
WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Harrison leaders here claim that the President already has 602 delegates to the national convention definitely instructed for him, and that of the delegates already selected, he will have 513 on the first ballot, or sixty-three more than enough to nominate.

**General Knoke Renominated.**  
WAVERLY, O., May 4.—The Republicans of the Tenth district, in convention yesterday, renominated General Knoke, of Iron-ton, for Congress.

**Political Notes.**  
The Republicans of the Third (Kansas) congressional district yesterday instructed delegates to the Minneapolis convention for Harrison.

In the municipal election at Spokane, Wash., the Democrats elected a majority by a majority. The remainder of the ticket is Republican.

The Republicans of the Sixth (Minnesota) district elected F. A. Hillard and B. D. Dunn delegates. Harrison was indorsed, but the delegates were uninstructed.

The Republican convention of the Seventeenth (Ohio) district yesterday elected W. C. Lyon, of Newburg, and J. H. Woodruff, delegates to the Minneapolis convention. Both are strong Harrison men.

The First (Missouri) congressional Republican district convention nominated Maj. E. B. Cramer for Congress by acclamation. James H. Smith was elected delegate. The delegates to the Minneapolis convention were instructed for Harrison.

The Twelfth (Missouri) district Republican convention selected J. C. Leppow and Oliver L. Routs as delegates to Minneapolis. Resolutions were adopted in favor of President Harrison and commending the candidacy of Major Warren for Governor were adopted.

It is likely to be a prolonged fight in the Twelfth (Illinois) district Democratic convention in session at Chicago. The candidates are in the field for the congressional nomination. In the balloting yesterday the following were elected: J. H. Wilson, 11, W. K. 3. The number necessary to a choice is 18.

**A GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED**  
In the Venezuelan Rebellion—Other News of Foreign Lands.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The Herald has a cable from Barcelona, Venezuela, stating that a battle may be expected soon between the government troops and the federalists south of Caracas. Palacio has sent an army from the capital to engage the enemy. At latest accounts the opposing forces were getting very near each other.

**Mixed to Death.**  
SHANGHAI, May 4.—One of the chiefs who took a prominent part in the Choyang rebellion was recently captured, and was brought to Tien Tain, a city seventy miles from Peking, to be tried. He was found guilty and was sentenced to death. He was executed by a firing squad.

**Three Bombs at a Train.**  
VIENNA, May 4.—It is reported that bombs were thrown at the mail train yesterday from Pesth to Temesvar yesterday, and that three first-class passengers were injured. It is stated that the manufacturer of the bombs was a Hungarian and that he was a member of the Hungarian revolutionary committee.

**Foreign Notes.**  
Ambrose Thomas, the well-known composer, is seriously ill.

The Spanish cabinet has decided in favor of a law providing for the trial of dynamiters without a jury.

The Russian government has offered 100,000 rubles reward for the detection of the publishers of anarchist pamphlets, in which the case is blamed for the famine and misery prevailing in parts of the empire.

The trial of ex-Premier Mercier, of Quebec, charged with conspiracy, was begun at Montreal yesterday. He is accused of the principal role in the conspiracy.

Advices from South Africa show that the Boers have been driven from the Orange Free State by the British.

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# CONFERENCE AT WORK.

Many Important Matters Are Up For Consideration.

The Report of the Committee on Constitution Recommends Important Changes—The Proceedings in Detail To-Day.

OSHTA, May 4.—The Methodist General Conference spent a good part of yesterday's session on the question of properly seating delegates, but it was not settled satisfactorily. One hundred and two lay delegates expressed a desire to be seated separately from the ministers. The afternoon session was devoted to the report of the committee on constitution.

At the hearing of the report of the committee on constitution, a pointed four years ago, and so were Mrs. Annie F. Newman of Lincoln, sister of John M. Thurston, and three other ladies. They were refused admittance. Miss Willard comes again to knock at the gates of the Conference, and with more hope than previously for action that will finally admit her sex.

**The A. M. E. Conference.**  
PITTSBURGH, May 4.—The nineteenth General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church began at the John Wesley church in this city this morning, and will continue in session three weeks. Two hundred delegates have already arrived in the city, and by to-morrow at least three hundred will be present. During the Conference important changes will be made in the Book of Discipline and four bishops will be elected.

**EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGED.**  
Two Men Arrested Who Had Worked a Crooked "Benefit" Scheme.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Lewis W. Johnson, supreme treasurer of the American Mutual Aid Society of Washington, with headquarters here, and William N. Spencer, were arrested here last night on a charge of embezzling \$28,000 in Philadelphia. These men were connected in an official way with the Prudential Mutual Benefit Society, whose office was in Philadelphia. The society was organized in December, 1890, and carried on business until December, 1891, when the concern was placed in a receiver's hands. He found, after selling the office furniture, that there was only \$450 left to meet demands. Messrs. Johnson and Spencer left Philadelphia some months ago and were not heard of until recently, when they were located in this city. The scheme, as worked in Philadelphia, was to promise to pay to the holder of a mature certificate, \$100 at the end of a year, for a considerably less amount paid in as an initiation fee and on weekly assessments.

**GOING LIKE LIGHTNING.**  
Seventy-Eight Miles an Hour by a New York Central Engine.

NEW YORK, May 4.—An important engineering test was made yesterday on locomotive 570, running the Empire State express from New York Central railroad. The work was done by Angus Sinclair, editor of Locomotive Engineering. He sat on the box in front of the engine cylinder and took steam indicator diagrams all the way between New York and Albany. A speed of seventy-eight miles an hour was recorded, and the engine developed over 1,600 horse-power. The work of pulling the train was done by the engine, and the work of pulling the train was done by the engine.

**THE NEWS REDUCED.**  
Oil at Pittsburgh 73 1/2c.

Anna Dickinson is out of danger.

Chief Byrnes, it is said, will defy Tammany and close the New York saloons on Sunday.

Charles Emory Smith, United States minister to Russia, arrived at New York on the Teutonic to-day.

The Union Pacific fast mail from Omaha to Denver arrived on time the first trip. The run was made in thirteen hours.

It transpired that on Monday night a new girl named to the George Gould board of directors. Now there are two boys and two girls.

The journeymen plasterers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny struck to-day for eight hours' work on Saturdays. About two hundred men are idle.

Judge Ridley charged the Nashville grand jury to indict the members of Saturday's mob. Charles Reas, one of the wounded men, died.

Yesterday morning the dead body of Mr. C. C. Kemper, a banker of Egerston, Mo., was found in the private office of the bank building. Foot play is suspected.

D. C. Rodriguez & Co., wholesale and retail cigar-dealers at No. 7 Beekman street, New York, have assigned to Ferdinand A. Thompson, without preference.

While playing Buffalo Bill yesterday afternoon, Joseph G. Goss, aged thirteen, of Casey, Ill., was accidentally shot by one of his companions, probably fatally.

Capt. R. T. Teller, of Keokuk, Ia., has mysteriously disappeared. He left home Sunday to visit his acquaintances, since which time no trace of him can be found.

Varriolo developed among the steamer passengers on the Westernland, which arrived at New York yesterday, and 1,338 of her stowaway passengers were vaccinated.

H. E. Palmer, of Harvard, denies emphatically the report that he has decided to go to the Chicago University. He says he has not made up his mind yet as to his intentions.

Fire to-day in the factory of the Aurora (Ill.) Wire-goods Company, destroyed the engine-room and a portion of the main building, together with the contents. Loss \$40,000; insurance unknown.

The Grand Army department of Georgia has bought the old Ansbreville prison in the Western and Western, and the National G. A. R. at the encampment in Washington next September.

The Mississippi river has broken through the levee in St. Bernard parish, below New Orleans, and the water is flowing over the Chalmette National Cemetery, the old battlefield ground and many plantations.

The seven-year-old son of Michael George, a prominent Clinton county (Illinois) farmer, was running behind a spring wagon, when he slipped and fell. He was dragged by the neck a half mile and his head was almost torn from the body.

Jay Gould, accompanied by his two daughters, Dr. Munn and E. L. Sargent, left El Paso, Tex., yesterday, by special train for a trip through New Mexico over the Atchafalaya, and will visit the principal cities of the Territory before returning to El Paso.

Two hundred men on the Kentucky Central and Louisville & Nashville roads, including transfer hands, switchmen, firemen, conductors and laborers, have struck on account of a reduction in wages from \$3.25 to \$3.25 a day. They predict all the men along the line will join the strike.

A great deal of anxiety has been caused in Catholic circles at St. Louis by Archbishop Kenrick's inability to file his confirmation engagements. He was compelled on Sunday to discontinue the parish of Holy Trinity in North St. Louis, where he was announced to administer the sacrament. The Archbishop seems never to have rallied from the attack of febrile illness which seized him shortly after his jubilee celebration.

Among the most important questions to be settled by the Conference at this session are:

Shall women be admitted as delegates to the Conference? Miss Frances E. Willard, who was one of the five delegates elected to the Methodist Conference at St. Louis, is expected to lead this assault on the gates, and Rev. Dr. Buckley to marshal the hosts to repel it. The Eastern conferences have, as a rule, instructed against admitting women as delegates.

Shall there be an increase in the number of bishops?

Shall the term of office of the bishops be limited to six years?

Shall the office of presiding elder be abolished and those of diocesan bishops be substituted?

Shall presiding elders be elected instead of appointed?

Shall the colored brethren be granted a bishop and offices in the great societies of the church?

Shall the missionary society be divided into home and foreign societies?

Besides the conference, as of the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States represented in this General Conference are the missions of the conferences of Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Africa, India, China, Japan and Mexico. By delegates or fraternally about fifteen million people under Methodist influence or teaching are represented by the 510 delegates and the group of fraternal delegates.

Miss Frances E. Willard, the distinguished head of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Professor Dickie, of Abilene, Mich., who is chairman of the National Prohibition League during the hot campaign in this State in 1893, are attending the Conference. Professor Dickie comes as a delegate. Miss Willard is not a delegate, but she has been elected delegate four years ago, and so were Mrs. Annie F. Newman of Lincoln, sister of John M. Thurston, and three other ladies. They were refused admittance. Miss Willard comes again to knock at the gates of the Conference, and with more hope than previously for action that will finally admit her sex.

**BISHOP GOODSELL.**  
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**BISHOP GRAY.**  
John W. Ray, of New York, is a member of the committee, submitted a minority report differing in some respects from the majority report upon a few points. The reports were ordered printed, and will be taken up here and there next Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

In addition to the usual standing committee, the Conference decided to have a committee of special committees appointed. A committee consisting of one from each of the four sections of the Conference was appointed on temperance and the overthrow of the empire.

The committee on equal rights was appointed on the Epworth League. The disinterested members of the Conference are very deeply interested in both subjects, and the action is anticipated.

Many of the delegates declare that the temperance clause was one of the most important matters to be considered by the Conference, and the Epworth League had become one of the vital arms of the church and should be fittingly recognized.

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# THE CHINESE EXCLUDED.

By the Act that Has Now Passed Congress.

The Free Binding 17th Bill—Proceedings in Both Houses—Asking For Information—Other News From the Capital.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The conference report on the Chinese exclusion bill was presented to the House this morning by Mr. Geary. Mr. Hooker of Mississippi objected strenuously to the disposal of the matter without more discussion as to the changes which had been effected by the conference committee, but Mr. Geary secured the previous question, thus cutting off all debate except fifteen minutes on each side. Mr. Hitt denounced the bill in strong terms, declaring it a violation of plighted faith with China and making the Chinese in this country merely ticket-of-leave men and even denying them the right of bail when arrested. Mr. Geary, in reply, said the bill did not deny the right of bail and the statements of the gentlemen were due to ignorance of its provisions. It merely operated to stop leaks in the existing law. The report was then adopted by a vote of 163 to 29. The bill having passed the Senate yesterday, will now be sent to the President for his signature.

**The Free Binding 17th Bill.**  
WASHINGTON, May 4.—The impression is general here that the House bill placing binding time on the free list, which has been referred to the Senate finance committee, will be reported back adversely. The Senators who have thus far expressed an opinion on the measure, say there is a probability that it will receive favorable consideration in the Senate, as it is understood that several Western Republican Senators will vote for it. The bill, which was introduced by the President, will sign the bill should it reach him. His attitude toward trusts, and the action by the Government for their suppression render this certain.

**In the Senate To-Day.**  
WASHINGTON, May 4.—After the customary routine business in the Senate to-day the calendar was taken and the bill considered authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make a survey of the public lands in the State of Kansas for homesteads for old soldiers and their families. A general discussion followed, the amount of territory involved being 3,300 acres. The bill providing for a new public building at McKeesport, Pa., was passed.

**Nominations To-Day.**  
WASHINGTON, May 4.—The President today made the following nominations: Richard Lambert, California, to be consul at Mazatlan.

Ferd B. Earhart, of Louisiana, attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana.

**The House Wants Information.**  
WASHINGTON, May 4.—The House has adopted a resolution calling on the Attorney-General for information as to whether the Sugar Trust has violated the anti-trust law, and if so, whether prosecutions have been instituted for such violations.

**Capital Notes.**  
Dr. Charles E. Wright, of Indianapolis, read a paper at the forty-fourth annual meeting of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, which began in Washington yesterday.

Representative Springer, chairman, presided at the meeting of the House ways and means committee yesterday for the first time in several months. Mr. Springer is planning to look like himself again, but he is still weak and easily fatigued.

The diplomatic and consular appointments made by the House yesterday. Amendments were added to a bill for the payment of claims against the United States, and striking out the appropriation to continue the survey for an international railroad.

**THOSE WHO HAVE DIED.**  
J. Foxcroft Cole, the Artist—Other People of Note.

BOSTON, May 4.—The well-known landscape artist, J. Foxcroft Cole, died here of pneumonia.

Mr. Cole has been a frequent contributor to the Paris salon, and his pictures have been of a superior order of merit. He was a member of the advisory committee on the fine arts for the city of Boston for the World's Columbian Exposition, and he was a member of the Paris salon, and his pictures have been of a superior order of merit.

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TELEPHONE CALLS.  
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WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1892.

The circulation of The Indianapolis News for twelve months to May 1, 1892, was an average of 25,436 (not counting unsold and returned papers) for each day.

**IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.**  
Changes for display advertisements must be sent in not later than 10 o'clock a. m. to receive attention same day.

For your Saturday news changes must reach this office on the Friday morning preceding.

"Wanted" (classified advertisements) received up to 1 o'clock p. m.

**A NEW STORY BY KIPLING.**

"The Lost Legion" is the title of Rudyard Kipling's latest story. It will appear in The Indianapolis News of next Saturday, with illustrations. Mr. Kipling has never done a better piece of writing than this. The scene is the India, which the author of "Soldiers Three" has made familiar to the reading world. This is the vigorous form of narrative which is so distinctly Kiplingian, and which captures and holds the attention of the reader from the first line. "The Lost Legion" will be the name of a new volume of stories which Mr. Kipling will soon publish. By special arrangement The News is enabled to present this tale in advance of its incorporation in a book.

**Everybody Happy.**

Indiana's town elections have certainly proved to be a most felicitous thing. We find increasing joy over them day after day in both party newspaper organs. The Democratic organ tells from amidst a great congregation of roosters that "the Democrats made a clean sweep all around; gains steady; noticeably in the natural gas towns; elites follow in the wake of town; a Republican stronghold carried by storm; some places elect their first Democrat," etc. The Republican organ, on the other hand, tells us "Little left of the Democracy; the rooster crows, and it is a monstrous, healthy Republican fowl; returns from sixty towns gains flattery and almost unprecedented shows for their ticket; a Democratic tale of woe." Happy is a people whose elections satisfy everybody! What nonsense it all is! We doubt it there was a single vote cast on Monday with a view to its bearing on the national contest (a thing not yet defined) or with any general impulse of party politics pure and simple. The elections were, as their name implies, town elections, and local questions supplied the issues. The results are entirely valueless and pointless for national purposes. There were no party dissatisfactions on the one hand for rebuke by its own patrons, nor were there any opposing issues to make a party rally. The parties fuglemen do not even deceive themselves. They pipe but the people do not dance.

**Anarchy in Paris.**

When the jury failed to inflict the death-penalty upon Ravachol it was predicted that the anarchists would take renewed courage and the dynamite outrages would continue. This already has been proved, as numerous bombs were found on May day, and one explosion took place. But the jury is not so much to be condemned. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and these men, taken from the cautious, business classes, were obliged to consider the safety of their families and homes. The vengeance of the anarchists appears to be something from which there is no protection. The death sentence, however, would have had a most wholesome effect upon anarchy. Imprisonment for life is not a particularly terrible sentence for Frenchmen, for they have learned from observation that nothing is perpetual in that country of change. The days of "general amnesty" are periodical, when, through some political upheaval, the prisoners are set free. Of all the desperadoes of the Commune of 1871 who received life sentences, there is probably not one now in confinement.

The anarchist is not a new product in France; as the New York Post points out, it is "simply another name for the old 'Rade,' of whom a crop, or generation, has appeared in Paris every twenty years since the Restoration, and has to be killed off by the army before there can be peace and quiet." They held a reign of terror in 1848 and in three days of June, 1849, the troops under General Cavaignac killed 10,000 of them and suffered almost as great a loss among their own number. Twenty years later the next generation of these anarchists took advantage of the German invasion of Paris to riot like mad through the streets, rob the treasury, burn the public buildings, murder judges, clergy and officials, and fill the city with terror. When the army got possession these communists were slaughtered without mercy, set in rows and shot down by the thousand, the total number of killed being placed at 30,000. The time has come for another uprising, but the

conditions have changed. France has a more stable government than ever before, and the standard of civilization has been advanced. It is no longer possible to start a revolution in a day. The masses of the people have learned self control and desire peace, but the old anarchistic spirit still rears its head. It can no longer storm the city, as in days gone by, but must employ the secret methods of the assassin made possible on a large scale by the invention of dynamite. For awhile the "Rade" will have their trial by judge and jury, but they may reach a stage when the army will be called out to exterminate them as it did several generations of their ancestors.

**Will the Colored Man Think?**

"You have conquered and overthrown more than your enemies," Roanald tells Orlando after he has defeated the professional wrestler. It may be that Louisiana conquered more than one enemy when she overthrew the lottery as the recent election. The division in the Democracy made the colored man's vote of some account, and he was solicited. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat notes:

In Louisiana, at any rate, the Democracy is the negro party. This promises to be true of several other Southern States in the near future. What will become of the color line in politics then?

The first step in the so-called negro problem is an accumulation of respect for the colored man. One of the arguments for his enfranchisement was that the ballot would be his protection, causing him to be respected and sought after for his vote. This the colored man proceeded to nullify from the start by being counted for the Republicans party without rhyme or reason. He was known as a Republican just as certainly as he was known as black. He made his Republicanism a characteristic as unchangeable as his race, and he became as proscriptive over it for himself as ever white people were proscriptive of him for his race. At our own city election here, less than a year ago, in which the question at issue was purely the management of municipal affairs, colored men who attempted to speak in behalf of the Democratic ticket, were set upon by a murderous mob of their own race. Politically, the negro has shown himself to be without reflection and not only that, but to be savagely intolerant of one of his own race who should reflect and refuse to be counted upon politically as of one party only under all circumstances.

We do not cite these things by way of criticism, but by way of simple statement. One can not consider the solution of any problem until its elements are stated fairly. It must appear, then, that the certainty with which the colored man has nullified the value of his ballot as something to cause him to be sought after, has been a great weakness; has deprived him, possibly, of something that would work to cause him to be respected for himself in other walks of life. The Democrat knows that no tolerance will win the colored man's vote; the Republican knows that no intolerance will alienate it. Surely if the colored man were to use his vote to advance his own interests it would enhance his value. If he asks to be accepted in civil life on account of his manhood and not on account of his race, he ought to determine his political action on the same basis. If he asks to be allowed his chance in life according to his abilities, he ought for himself to be counted as a political unit in the same way.

We believe one step, and a necessary step toward the colored man's acceptance on account of his manhood and not on account of his color, must be his own disposition of himself on such basis. If he can bring himself to think and to act as a man, as in the recent Louisiana contest he thought and acted upon the lottery issue—voted the Democratic ticket when it was the way to attain his desires—that will be the beginning of his acceptance as a man by the white people. If politically there should be colored Democrats, colored prohibitionists, colored Farmers' Alliancers, colored Labor ticket adherents, it would be we believe the first step and a long one toward giving the colored man a chance in life as a man. But so long as there are only colored Republicans North and South, East and West, in city and in country, the race shows itself unthinking of and uninterested in the problems that appeal to all the rest of the people; demonstrates that it is an unassimilated mass, without convictions or interests; slaves to a name; beasts of burden carrying a prejudice that is rooted in the days of their corporal slavery; pleading to be free, to be accepted as free men and yet themselves acting solely from a prejudice that dates from slavery; amid all the appeals of protection, free trade, free coinage, sub-treasury schemes, and what not which interest various sections, the negro alone in these sections, but not of them, unmoved and unmoving, eating his ballot for a name like an automaton. Surely, until he helps himself, it is difficult for others to help him.

**Politics in the British Isles.**

The general elections in Great Britain will not be long delayed, and all public matters are shaping themselves to this end. It was supposed a few months ago that the Unionists would dissolve as a separate organization and find a place in the ranks of the Liberals or the Conservatives, but instead they seem to be developing strength. The local government bill, from which so much was expected, failed to pass, and now the Unionists are arranging for a mammoth demonstration at Ulster, which is to be, in fact, an anti-home rule meeting. The Marquis of Londonderry and the Duke of Devonshire have taken the platform to demonstrate to English voters the dangers that threaten from an Irish Parliament. It would mean a repeal of the union between Great Britain and Ireland, they say, and possibly the subjugation of the English people to the dictates of Irish law-makers. They are frightening the Protestants with threats of Catholic tyranny and endorsing by every possible argument to create an antipathy to the idea of home rule for Ireland.

A correspondent of the London Times, who has spent months in careful investigation, considers that there is little basis for confident calculations. The government's majority now in the House of Commons is 67, besides the Speaker. In the new House he figures on 92 doubtful seats. Should the Conservatives carry them they would have a majority of 105. Should the Liberals get them their ma-

jority would be 79. Should they be divided equally the Government still would have a majority of 15. Most of the seats that he classes as doubtful are now occupied by the government party and, in order to secure the balance of power, the Gladstonians would have to carry two-thirds of these. The drift of the by-elections has been almost uniformly against the government. At the beginning of the present Parliament the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists had 333 members; now they have 300. The Gladstonians had 192 and now number 216. The Nationalists have just held their own. During the last year, however, the Conservatives carried eleven out of twenty-two by-elections, and since the last general election the government vote has increased 6,000 while the opposition vote has decreased 1,000, so that a Liberal victory does not seem to be wholly a foregone conclusion.

The community has sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. William Henderson. He has been a conspicuous figure in it for forty years, but his value has been greater in the last decade because of the firm stand he took for righteousness in politics and the course with which he held to his convictions. He has made an example in this respect which stands out in relief from the timidity and trucking, usually seen in politics, that it ought not only to be noted but to give inspiration to others, especially young men. He was one of a class—there are glad to believe he is constantly increasing—that follows his convictions of right and the fulfillment of public duty, no matter where it leads them, and regardless of party. It is by this principle and this class that the country is to be saved from the evils of partyism and made to fulfill the hopes cherished for it. Mr. Henderson's life was a typical American one. He began in poverty and with few friends. But he had a good mind, a strong body and a brave spirit, and he made chances for himself. He had some marked peculiarities, and in business matters was very business-like, but in personal intercourse he was genial and kindly. He will be missed by many.

The Philadelphia Press, although a staunch Republican organ, is bitterly opposed to any more of the Quay regime. It produces a record showing that through his senatorial term he has been absent from his duties in Washington two-thirds of the entire time. He was in Florida six weeks during February and March, and during thirty-one days after his return he was absent from the Senate twenty-three, and has been away over three-fourths of the time since he came back, although in good health. Senator Cameron's record, the Press declares, is not much better, and yet both men have drawn full pay for every day of this time. Absenteeism is becoming a prevailing fault in both Senate and House and it looks as if some action to prevent it will have to be taken in the near future in order to keep a sufficient number in their seats to transact business.

The Woman's World's Fair Board of Indiana, earnestly desire to open communication with all of the exchanges for woman's work in the State, and they request the managers to send their address to Mrs. Sewall, in order that the work of preparing statistics and collecting material for an exhibit may begin at once.

Born Senator Cullem, as a Republican, and Senator Palmer, as a Democrat, announce a cheerful willingness to accept personal ambition in the work of party harmony and success. This is more than can be said of certain public men in Illinois' sister State on the east.

Since the germ theory of disease has become so generally accepted, efforts are being made by physicians to have consumption placed in the list of infectious diseases. It is claimed that a number of deaths from this disease attributed to inheritance are really the result of contagion.

Mrs. Coleman Drayton got that legacy of \$20,000 last in the week. It will enable her to live down that little scandal with much more ease, and will go a long way toward convincing her husband that he would better be "reconciled" on account of the children.

Danbury, the convicted murderer of several wives, is busily engaged in writing a confession of his crimes, which he will leave as a souvenir to the woman he was engaged to marry. She is very fortunate not to figure as one of the heroines in the tale.

Ten elections this week have been remarkable in one respect—they are perfectly satisfactory to both Republican and Democratic organs, and the rooster seems to crow with equal vigor on both sides of the fence.

Ten widow of Prof. Richard A. Frozier is married again. Her first husband was an American, her second an Englishman and her third is an Irishman. There are several races of white men yet to select from.

There are now 215 committees, numbering 2,487 persons, engaged in raising funds for the Great movement. It looks as if they did not mean to let anybody escape.

Ten tremendous effort made by Hill and the smallness of his boom remind one of his namesake, the mountain, which labored and brought forth a mouse.

Trinones are getting rather warm for Dr. Keeley, now that the wives of the victims of his gold cure are beginning to make threats against him.

Ferraris those Congressmen who ran off to attend the races were simply collecting material for the Congressional Record.

Ten General Conference is having a regular first-day-of-school time in setting its delegates.

Ten woman delegate from Wyoming is a great boon to the newspaper paragraphists.

**The Denim of "Sonsners."**  
(St. Louis Republic.)

The word "Sonsners" is a Southwestern descriptive term applied to would-be settlers who try to get into territory before it is opened up for settlement. It is gradually coming into general use in defining numerous class of nervously excitable people who insist upon crossing bridges before they come to them, and who, if not restrained by the common sense of the community, would hang up their Christmas evergreens on the Fourth of July and observe New Year's Day about the middle of August.

**A George Washington Turtle.**  
(Philadelphia Record.)

A land tortoise was found by hunter George Lewis in the woods a mile and three-quarters from Valley Forge, a few days ago, which is causing much speculation. On the under side of the shell were inscribed "G. W., 1779." It is supposed to have been marked by Washington.

**Girls Strike for Milk Toast.**

The girls of the State Normal and Model schools of New Jersey are in a flutter because they can not get milk toast when they desire it. They threaten to make it lively for the authorities if the rule regulating the supply is not amended.

**Profitable Bees.**

J. E. Sloane, who lives near Holidayburg, Pa., has four black Morocco bees that have averaged three eggs each daily for two months.

**A New Thing in Parasols.**

Many new parasols are gaudily up-holstered inside.

**The Years.**

The years are all alike. With childhood's laughter they butterflies with endless wings; they peep into the birds' nests; they look after white lambs and other pretty little things. Then, in the first flush of their youth, they bring as

Shadows of violence in a gallant way; And all that charming love songs they sing us

From leaf-green shadows where the wild doves play.

But, somewhat later, they show bearded faces, And away the scythes and bear the sheaves

In the fields, and quite forget the grasses They had of old—as others do, no doubt.

Still later they go out for us and gather The scarlet fruit in the yellow corn, Or walk about the withering woods with rather A faded look, and sigh and seem forlorn.

Then they sit still and watch the embers Behind the curtains in some pictured room, While each one somewhere in his heart remembers

The dawn, the summer moon-rise and the bloom.

Then comes the last night-watch, the long, lone tapers,

The few tears of the many prayers quick said, The black lined columns in the morning papers

And, yes—the many virtues of the dead. —(S. M. B. Platt.)

**"SCRAPPS."**

The earth is the greatest distance from the sun on the morning of July 5.

Black silk ties will be furnished regular army privates by the government.

George Kiffel is said to have made \$10,000,000 as his share in the Eiffel tower.

Sixteen skeletons of ancient Indians were recently dug up in a field near Merced, Cal.

There are 1,500 snakes known to naturalists, but only a few of them are poisonous.

The less a man amounts to the prouder he is of his ancestors being big people.

—(Ram's Horn.)

Arrow heads covered with hieroglyphics were recently found in Lake county, Colorado, recently.

A barn built in 1755 is the only one used on the farm of Michael Swartley, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

It would take forty years for all the water in the great lakes to pour over Niagara at the rate of 1,000,000 cubic feet a second.

A famous cherry and apple tree that stands in George Anewall's garden in Bethlehem, Pa., bears five different varieties of fruit.

At an English wedding recently the bride in default of a male relative to perform that office, was given away by a younger sister.

A Sharpshoot mother has ordered her son to marry one of three young ladies of whom she has selected.—(Philadelphia Record.)

Signal Officer Townsend, of Cape May, reports the discovery of a new fish resembling the sea trout of the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina.

Colin P. Huntington has made a gift of \$25,000 to the Good Hope Park & Zoo, San Francisco, for an artificial waterfall. The fall will be seventy-five feet.

A little vase of Sevres ware, once presented by a French King to Tipoo Sahib, is sold in London now for \$7,300.

It is only eight inches high.

A stream of water coming from a mine in the Little Rockies, near Chebuck, Mont., is said to cure the taste for liquor, and is named the Bichloride of Gold Spring.

Of all menagerie stock, the monkey tribe is the most voracious. The most voracious comfort of a roof tree does not compensate for the activity of their natural life.

Among the valuable articles lost by Editor Moore through the burning of the Philadelphia Times annex building was the desk which Thaddeus Stevens used when in Congress.

In tearing down a house the other day in Williamsport, Pa., built twenty-five years ago, a perfectly sound and unmanufactured kitchen was discovered, between the plastering and the laths of the wall.

Dr. Sander's mammoth lexicon of the German language—the work of thirty years—can not find a publisher. No one has the courage to undertake the risk of publishing so expensive a work, and the German government is silent.

Pleasing a Boy? Paterfamilias—Have you boys' bicycles? Dealer—Yes, sir. Do you want a bicycle or the other kind? "Hum! Let's see. Is a bicycle named 'bicycle' or 'safety'?" "Yes, sir." "Perfectly safe?" "Absolutely, sir." "Then I feel very sure my boy will prefer the other kind." —(Yankee Blade.)

Among the advertisements for cures in the Guardian, London, the other week, was one for a bachelor, who must be "earnest, evangelical, Catholic, without a mustache."

The church which wanted him was described as being "wealthy, braided and lovely district," observing all the "Six Points" of ritual in its worship.

An insect of South America has its fangs so like the flower of the orchid that smaller insects are tempted into its jaws, while certain spiders double themselves up in the angle between the leaf stalk and the stem, and so closely resemble flower buds that their unsuspecting prey approach to their destruction.

Prentiss Webster, a lawyer of Lowell, Mass., once lived in Billerica, where he has stood a story and a half house, which was unoccupied, and Mr. Webster went out there a few days ago for the first time since last fall. He found that some one had torn the house, leaving only the stone walls of the cellar.

Some citizens of Oakesdale, Wash., annoyed by a large mud-hole in the main street of their town, planted three or four old hats and a pair of boots in the center of it and in the angle between the leaf stalk and the stem, and so closely resemble flower buds that their unsuspecting prey approach to their destruction.

A flock estimated to contain 500 wild geese flew northward across Pennsylvania at a point where the river is crossed by a dam, and landed in a swamp near Jacob Figley's farm on Parkersburg creek. The geese made a tremendous clatter all night, and in the morning Mr. Figley gathered enough feathers from their roosting place to make four good-sized feather beds.

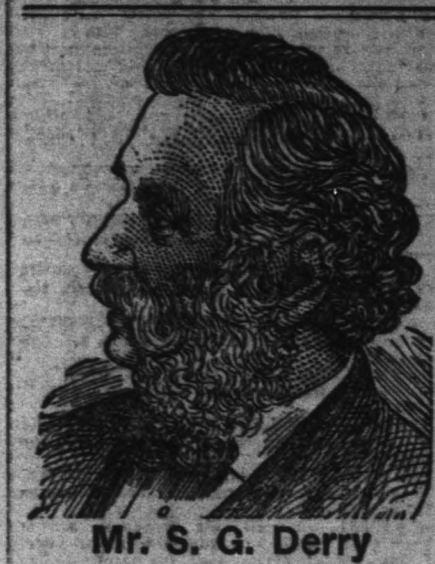
In Rockland, Me., is a dog that is a born thief. His favorite plunder is clothing, and in daily excursions about the neighborhood during the winter he has pilfered so much enough to stock a shop. Last week it went into an open barrel, picked up a costly muff and started for home, hotly pursued by a man and two excited women. The owner got her muff and the dog got a beating.

A farmer in Manchester, Me., is reflecting sorrowfully upon the maxim that "Honesty is the best policy." Several years ago, in order to avoid paying some debts, he conveyed his farm, worth \$4,000, to his wife. The wife died recently, and according to law the property goes to her children, the widower's right of dower excepted. The children refuse to recover the farm to their father.

Frank H. Scott has been chosen president of the Century Company, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rowell Smith. Mr. Scott has been interested in the company from the start and was formerly with the publishers of the original Scribner's Magazine. He went to New York a young man from Richmond, Ind. There will be practically no change in the policy or the management of the Century Company.

A young Ahir, or member of the cowherd caste in Oude, India, was carrying a calf on his shoulders and the animal fell and broke its neck. Thereupon he became an outcast and the Brahmins excommunicated him for six months. During this time he had to lead the life of a beggar with a rope around his neck and a portion of the calf's tail on his shoulder, performing pilgrimages to various Hindu shrines. No member of his family could give him either food or shelter. After the six months were up he came back to his village and lived in a temporary grass-thatched house. Then a man of the lowest caste began his purification. A barber shaved his head and pared his nails and burned the hair and nails with the hot. Then the cowherd plunged into the river, and after he had fasted fifty Brahmins and a hundred of his brethren he re-entered to the cowherd caste in full standing.

The Westinghouse Electrical Company is stated to have signed a contract with the San Antonio Light and Power Company of Southern California, for transmitting nearly one thousand electrical horse-powers a distance of from fifteen to thirty miles. The power plant will be located in San Antonio canyon, where water power can be obtained under a head of 425 feet, with a minimum flow of thirteen hundred cubic feet per minute. To develop this power a rock tunnel thirteen hundred feet long, and a steel pipe about two thousand feet long, will be required. Pelton wheels will be used at the generating station, which will be coupled direct to alternate-current dynamo. By means of transformers the potential will be raised to one thousand volts, and the current at this pressure will be conveyed over a distance of fifteen miles, and to San Bernardino, thirty miles away.



Mr. S. G. Derry  
Of Providence, R. I.,  
Widely known as proprietor of Derry's Water-proof Harness Oil, tells below of his terrible sufferings from Eczema and his cure by

## HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

"Gentlemen: Fifteen years ago I had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which was followed by eczema or salt rheum, breaking out on my right leg. The humor spread all over my legs, back and arms,

**A Foul Mass of Sores,** swollen and itching terribly, causing intense pain if the skin was broken by scratching, and discharging constantly. It is impossible to describe my suffering in those years of agony and torture. I spent

**Thousands of Dollars** in futile efforts to get well, and was discouraged and ready to die. At this time I was unable to lie down in bed, had to sit up all the time, and was unable to walk without crutches. I had to hold my arms away from my body, and had to have my arms, back and legs bandaged by my faithful wife twice a day.

Finally a friend who was visiting at our house, urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I began by taking half a teaspoonful. My

Stomach was all out of order. But the medicine soon corrected this, and in three weeks I could see a change in the condition of the humor which nearly covered my body. It was driven to the surface by the Sarsaparilla, the sores healed, and the scales fell off. I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was. I had been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for seven months; and since that time, nearly two years, I have worn no bandages whatever and my legs and arms are sound and well.

**The Delight** of myself and wife at my recovery it is impossible to tell. To all my business friends in Boston and over the country, I recommend

**Hood's Sarsaparilla** from personal experience. S. G. DERRY, 45 Bradford street, Providence, R. I.

If you are Eczematous, take Hood's Pills.

**DANBURY HAT CO.'S**

**PRIZE PORTRAITS.**  
NO. 17.

**WHO IS IT?**

**NAME.**

We will publish every other day in this paper a portrait of some well known Indianapolis man. To the first person who names correctly the largest number of the twenty-five persons we will give Hood's Sarsaparilla, and to the second a ten-dollar gold piece. Cut out each picture, write the name underneath and send the whole twenty-five in one package to

**DANBURY HAT CO., 27 W. Washington St.**

**RETAIL CLERKS' BALL**  
TO-MORROW NIGHT.

**THE NEVER-BREAK WARE**

**BANNON & CO.'S.**

For the first time in the history of Indianapolis these remarkable goods are introduced into the city. We desire every housekeeper to call and see these goods. It is very cheap and more lasting than any other kitchen ware ever introduced. It is made of wrought steel, highly polished in the inside and remarkably light. You can find it only at

**The Great 25c Store,**  
26 and 28 North Illinois Street.

Rider Haggard's new novel,  
**NADA, THE LILLY,**

23 full page illustrations, Crown, 3 vo., Cloth, \$1. Just received and for sale by

**CATHCART, CLELAND & CO.**  
6 East Washington Street.

Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

**PATTERNS**

EXPERIMENTAL CANNERY,  
2 & 38 TAMILA CO.,  
22 East Georgia Street.

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

H. M. CHERRY, J. W. WOODWARD,  
CHERRY & WOODWARD, Lawyers,  
201 and 203 North Delaware Street  
Indianapolis, Ind.

## NEW YORK STORE

(Established in 1853.)

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 4, 1892.

'Tis seldom our privilege to offer on one day three such truly great lots of goods as the undermentioned. An Eastern jobber caught by the late season had to sell. We and you profit by his misfortune.

**On the West Bargain Table—300**



## SOUTH AMERICA BY RAIL.

## ROUTE DOWN THE BIG PLATEAU BETWEEN THE ANDES.

From the Isthmus Southward—The Canoe Valley—Results of a Year's Surveying—Connections and Links Already Supplied.

(Washington Post, St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

As the international railway surveys progress, the supposed difficulties become myths. South American geography is found to be as much as fault as that of the North American continent was two generations ago. The great American desert narrowed and contracted until it disappeared from the map. So, too, the ruggedness of the Andes has proved to be in large degree imaginary. When the idea of a three American railway was broached it was thought that there was a choice of only two routes from the isthmus down through South America. The road must follow the Pacific coast line west of the Andes or it must go along the foothills of the Andes on the eastern slope, crossing the headwaters of the Amazon and other rivers flowing eastward to the Atlantic. But it now develops from the surveys that neither of these will be the intercontinental route. Leaving Central America and the isthmus, the iron horse, headed south, will work its way upward through the knot of the Andes at the head of South America. By some tunnels and twisting, he will get into the canoe valley, and follow that to the head, near Poyayan. Thence southward for hundreds of miles the route is upon a high, wide plateau between ranges of the Andes. There are mountains to the right and mountains to the left, just as one sees in riding southward from El Paso to the City of Mexico for three days. But between the ranges in the high plateau, presenting a natural route for railroad building. In fact, then, the route through South America is down the backbone of the continent. It is a broad and comparatively level backbone when one has climbed to the level, several thousand feet above the sea.

At the northern Colombian line the South American section of the line begins. Southward through the knot of the Andes, into and up the Canoe valley to Poyayan, and along the high plateau between ranges of the Andes to Quito, in Ecuador, is a distance of nine hundred miles. That, when the work of survey was undertaken, was regarded as the most problematical part of the great undertaking. Engineering corps No. 2, started at Quito, the southern end of the route, and after a year's work, the latest reports received by the commission the corps has passed Poyayan and is now coming northward down the Canoe valley. The general tenor of the reports is that the difficulties encountered are not like what were feared. The Canoe valley is said to be almost another Paradise. To get into it from the northward the road must be built through some very mountainous country between Antioquia and the north line of Colombia. That part of the route is yet to be surveyed. Antioquia is now one of the most important cities of the northern part of South America. With the building of the intercontinental railway its importance will be vastly increased. From or near Antioquia two branches will leave the main stem. One of these will run northward down to the coast of Cartagena. The other will extend almost due east into the heart of Venezuela and down to the port of Cabello.

From Antioquia up the Canoe valley the main line is by way of Neira, Montalvo, Cartago, Buenavista and other cities to Poyayan. High mining riches tributary to several of the places on this route. Poyayan is reached another branch leaves the main stem, extending eastward through the Andes to Bogota, the capital of Colombia. This opens up the famous Magdalena valley to the railway.

South of Poyayan the road must cross some mountains to reach Pato. That is one of the worst places on the route, but the engineers have passed through it and found it practically nothing. From Pato the route is comparatively easy by Ipiales or Tulcan into Ecuador, and thence to Quito. The Quito valley is the best part of Ecuador. It is the most popular part of that country. Engineering corps No. 2 began at Quito and proceeded southward. So light was the work found to be that the party, as shown by the latest reports, has now traversed the whole distance assigned it from Quito southward to Cerro de Pasco, eight hundred miles. From Quito southward the route is by way of the cities of Ambato, Riobamba, Cuenca and Loja. Then Peru is entered. The route will reach Lima by way of the Amazon valley to Cerro de Pasco.

The work of the Intercontinental Railway Commission, so far as surveys are concerned, practically ends at Cerro de Pasco. There the region in which South American enterprise is already actively at work is reached. True, it is a long gap south of Cerro de Pasco to Jujuy, the northernmost terminus of the Argentine system, but much of it has been surveyed by local companies and several projects are under way. Railway construction is going on so rapidly in South America that the people of the United States have little comprehension of it. The first intimation only took engineering corps No. 3 as far south as Cerro de Pasco. Supplementary directions have been given by which the corps is continuing southward as far as Cuzco. South of Cerro de Pasco a short distance the corps will strike the Peruvian system of railways at Janja. From Janja a railroad is now in operation westward to Lima. Cuzco, on the Pacific, from Janja to Cerro de Pasco is 100 miles and the railroad to cover it is now under contract. So here is a South American gap in the intercontinental line being constructed.

From Janja southward to Cuzco, the ancient capital of Peru, is 260 miles. But a railroad is being built which will fill another gap. This section of road is from the head of the Amazon river near Janja to its junction with the Amazon. From that point to Santa Ana there is a line to be surveyed, and from Santa Ana to Cuzco local enterprise is already at work. South of Cuzco a railroad eighty miles long to Santa Rosa is under contract and to be finished in two years. From Santa Rosa there is a railroad completed and under construction to Lake Titicaca, and thence westward to Mollendo, on the Pacific coast. The section from Santa Rosa to Puno is just in line for the intercontinental line. From Puno the railway runs to Bolivia, and thence to La Paz. Across Lake Titicaca from Puno to La Paz there is water communication. The distance is only forty-five miles. It will be more around by land.

From La Paz the intercontinental route bears off to the southeast, and the next important point is Oruro. At Oruro the Bolivian railroad from Lima reaches the railway. It is built from Oruro southward to Huanchaca. It has just received its finishing touches, and according to the latest information received by the intercontinental commission, was to be opened on the 15th of this month. This link in the intercontinental from Oruro to Huanchaca is of the system beginning at the Chilean port of Antofagasta, on the Pacific coast, and now extending inland three hundred miles. The intercontinental will bisect this system, and Huanchaca will be a great central distributing point. Here the eastward branch will start for Jujuy. Southward and eastward already surveyed and projected to Jujuy, where connection is made with the entire Argentine system, the most extensive railway system in South America. Jujuy isn't so dangerous a place as it looks. "The worst" is a dangerous place. From Jujuy to Buenos Aires, 665 miles, the intercontinental is ready for the through cars.

There is really a good deal more railroad than is actually constructed before the all-rail connection is made between New York and Buenos Aires, but local necessities and local enterprises are supplying many links, and doing it rapidly. Therefore, the intercontinental railway commission

only feels called upon to demonstrate the practicability of the enterprise for gaps aggregating 2,500 miles. The intercontinental railway is feasible from an engineering point of view. Will it pay? On this point the commission is gathering the latest figures as to population and trade in the countries which will be traversed. Below is given in condensed form the data as to Central America, laid before the commission at the recent meeting:

Mexico has an area of 751,500 square miles, and a population of 12,000,000 people. The principal products are sugar, coffee, cotton, rubber, hides and skins, chemicals, glass, and other articles of minor importance. The exports of the United States from Mexico are in the order named: Flax and other fibrous substances, silver ore, coffee, hides and skins, chemicals, hard woods and other articles of minor importance. The exports of the United States to Mexico are: Iron and steel manufactures, vehicles, furniture of all kinds, cotton goods, drugs and medicines, glass and earthenware, stationery, provisions, quicksilver, leather goods, etc. Last year the United States took from Mexico \$11,893,423 worth of her products, and sold her \$1,197,375. This was an increase of \$10,000,000 on imports in four years, and of nearly \$6,000,000 exports in the same period.

Guatemala comes next, with a population of 1,200,000 and an area of 43,800 square miles. Coffee, cocoa, hides and woods are the main products. The coffee crop of last year was 50,000 pounds, and the cultivation is steadily increasing every year. The foreign trade of Guatemala increased from \$2,751,339 in 1898 to \$16,052,140 last year. The principal imports of Guatemala are silk, cotton, lines and rosin goods, railroad and agricultural machinery, hardware, iron, wire and leather goods. Last year Guatemala sold to the United States \$2,859,181 worth of her products and bought of us \$2,250,994. Our exports to Guatemala have doubled since 1898. A large part of the trade between the United States and Guatemala now goes by way of San Francisco.

Salvador has 7,350 square miles, and a population estimated at 645,000. It is small, but in proportion to its size is the most populous and prosperous republic of Central America. Coffee is the principal product. Indigo, sugar and medicinal plants and woods grow abundantly. Salvador is especially rich in gold, silver, iron, copper and mercury, and now has 200 mines in operation. The exports far exceed the imports, and that country is the most prosperous. The United States bought last year from Salvador \$1,650,432 worth of her products, and sold to her \$1,235,723. The total foreign trade of Salvador was about \$6,000,000. It is noted that the United States has just doubled her exports to Salvador since 1898, and that by steady increase each year. This trade goes by way of Pacific ports.

Honduras is second in size of the Central American republics, with an area of 46,400 square miles, and a population of 440,000, principally Indians. The soil is fertile, and the conditions are so favorable that Honduras raises a greater variety of products than almost any other country. The mineral resources are enormous, but are not fully developed, owing to a lack of capital and labor and the absence of adequate means of transportation. The exports are chiefly cattle, mahogany, cedar, hides, India rubber, bananas, coconuts, bar silver and gold bullion. The imports comprise cotton goods, silk, hardware. This country last year bought from Honduras \$1,573,553 worth of her products, and sold her \$1,286,000 worth of ours. The entire foreign trade of Honduras is something of a mystery, because of the practice in that country of farming out to individuals the collection of customs at various ports. It is to the interest of these parties to conceal the amount of trade.

Nicaragua has 49,500 square miles and 350,000 people. The resources are great, especially in fine hard woods, dye woods, rubber and other plants. Sugar, coffee and indigo are largely cultivated. Maize and rice grow abundantly in the highlands. Nicaragua is especially well adapted for live stock, and on the eastern shore of the great lake thousands of cattle are raised. Gold has been discovered recently. The trade of Nicaragua with the United States exceeds that of any other country. Coffee, crude rubber, bananas, hides and skins are sent to the United States, and machinery, iron, steel, wheat, flour, provisions and manufactured goods are sent back. Last year Nicaragua's exports to the United States were \$1,233,583, and her imports from the United States were \$1,730,477.

Costa Rica's name indicates her richness. Everything will grow within her 29,238 square miles of territory. The favored people number 214,000. Costa Rica is the great banana country. The cultivation of the banana has increased greatly to meet the demand from the United States. Wheat and other grains are produced. The forests abound in valuable timber. Rare woods for cabinet work and medicinal and oleaginous plants are found, as well as rubber, textile plants and dye woods. Costa Rica, according to the latest statistics, has 250,000 head of cattle, 50,000 horses and other animals. She is also rich in gold, silver, coffee, zinc, iron, lead and coal. Manufacturing has made some headway. There are breweries, iron and tool foundries and a distillery in Costa Rica. The principal articles that country buys are silk, woolen, linen and cotton goods, toilet articles, wines, liquors, flour, refined sugar, wearing apparel and leather goods. The total foreign commerce of that country amounted last year to nearly \$10,000,000. The United States has recently purchased England in the commercial good graces of Costa Rica. Last year the United States sold to Costa Rica more than one-fourth of her total imports, and took from her 40,000 tons of bananas, 45,000 sacks of coffee and altogether nearly \$6,000,000 worth of goods and bullion.

The Money Value of Pure Water.

(Engineering Magazine for May.)

Aside from all sentiment and duty, the importance of pure water may be considered from a pecuniary standpoint. All sanitarians agree that a majority of typhoid fever cases come from polluted water, while some eminent authorities claim that the disease is caused only by bacteria. A conservative estimate of the value of an average individual to the State is at least \$1,000, so when we consider that about 40,000 persons die annually in the United States from this disease, the loss is more than \$40,000,000 to the Nation clearly shown. Besides, there are about 400,000 cases of this disease each year in our country which costs the people many millions of dollars more. Added to this the expense of treating other diseases that are transmitted by impure water, and the estimate will be swelled to enormous proportions. Every city and town using impure water should consider these facts, and hasten to supply its citizens with pure water from public works.

The Works of Opportunity.

However a man is gifted, whether for active enterprise of thought or charity, there lies around him a world of opportunity. So far behind are we socially, morally, intellectually, that one might as well say that if he supposed the world were made but yesterday and nothing had yet been done. Does not ambition fire us to help the despairing, starving people around us? If a few more years be added to our life, would we not strive to put something right, to sweep out some little corner, to awaken some soul to see and rejoice in the coming light?

Energy of a Railroad Train.

Seventy-five miles an hour is 110 feet a second, and the energy of 400 tons, or a train of cars moving at that rate is nearly twice as great as that of a 2,000-pound shot fired from a 100-ton Armstrong gun. This is the extreme weight and speed now reached in passenger service, and, indeed, is very rarely attained and then but for short distances.

Life.

From cradle unto grave is paved with ruin of hopes we cherish. Like a ship, by windy winds from rooks that have perished.

At every corner of our life lurks unexpected sorrow.

We fly to-day the care that dogs, to find it on the morrow.

Alas, the years, by fate compelled, we know. Alas, the years, by fate compelled, we know. Alas, the years, by fate compelled, we know. Alas, the years, by fate compelled, we know.

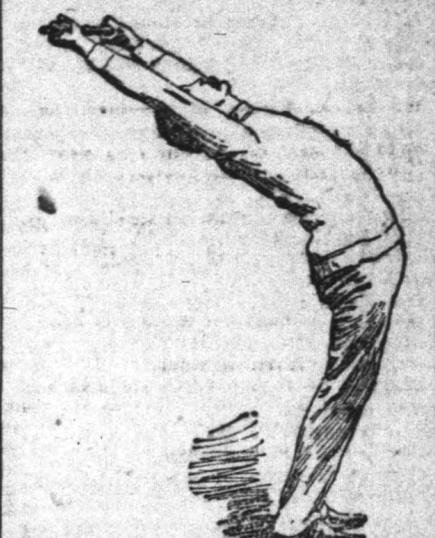
## FIVE MINUTES' EXERCISE.

## HOW MUCH GYMNASTICS CAN BE PUT INTO A LITTLE SPACE.

A Man Can Find an Ample Gymnasium in His Cane—Simple Exercises That Develop the Muscles and Chest.

(New York Tribune.)

There are a good many men who know they need some physical exercise daily, but who put off beginning it from year to year, on account of the time they think it would take away from their business hours. Few men seem to be aware that five minutes spent daily or even three times a week in exercises properly selected for bringing out all the principal muscles of the body are sufficient to set the blood coursing freely to the extremities, to stimulate the heart, to massage the bowels, to stir up the liver, to strengthen the limbs, to straighten the shoulders and increase the capacity of the lungs. This is a good deal to claim for five minutes' exercise, and seems to suggest the use of elaborate gymnastic apparatus. It is not too much, as has been proved, and all the apparatus required is an ordinary walking-stick. Elaborate systems of exercise look more promising of results at the first glance, but as they consume time, busy men generally drop them after a few trials.



FOR MUSCLES OF THE SIDES AND CHEST.

Dr. C. P. Linhart, physical instructor of the Manhattan Athletic Club, who is a graduate of a medical college, but abandoned his practice of curing diseases, and has devoted his energies for the last ten years to the prevention of them by means of physical culture and the proper observance of hygienic rules, and who has met with marked success in that line, and is in himself a striking example of well-developed manhood, recommends the following exercises to busy men on rising in the morning or just before going to bed at night, in order that the muscles of the body may perform their natural functions:

"For the upper part of the arms: Grasp the cane firmly at both ends with the hands and hold it across the chest, letting the hands rest on the shoulders. Hold the cane under the chin. Drop the hands forward and down to the full length of the arms rapidly and return to position on the chest, ascending the upward movements. Continue this for thirty seconds. Holding the cane as before, push the arms straight above the head, full length, taking long, full breaths. Continue this for thirty seconds more.



EASIER THAN IT LOOKS.

"If the arms are poorly developed this may be repeated after the other exercises are completed. When the arm is doubled up so that the fist is near the shoulder the biceps ought to measure about two inches more in circumference than the forearm.

"For the muscles of the sides: With the arms at full length above the head and the hands grasping the cane as in the end of the last exercise, swing from side to side as far as possible as in the picture: time thirty seconds.

"Here pause and take two long deep breaths of five seconds each.

"To strengthen the muscles of the back and to rid the abdominal muscles of fat: Holding the cane as in the last position at arm's length above the head, lean forward and bring the cane as near the floor as possible without bending the knees or elbows; then swing as far backward as possible without losing your balance. Do this strictly for thirty seconds, as in the illustration.

"This will make a large waist smaller, if persisted in. It is good for lumbar aches, and will help those who bend over a desk all day.

"To strengthen the forearm: Grasp the cane in the middle with one hand and extend it at arm's length, on a level with the shoulder. Then twist the cane back and forth, like the spokes of a wheel, for twenty seconds. Then change hands and repeat.

For twenty seconds more. This will also strengthen the grip.

"For the legs, ankles and knees: Grasp the cane with both hands, as in the first exercise, and with arms fully extended from the shoulders, straight out in front, drop the body to a sitting position by bending the knees and ankles. Raise the heels from the floor in going down, and after coming up again to full height on the heels, rise on the tips of the toes. Continue this slowly for forty-five seconds.

## A SLUGGISH STREAM.

## It Gets Foul and Poisonous Unless It Is Kept Constantly Flowing.

At this season of the year people feel more or less weak, run down, worried and depressed. It has been commonly supposed that it is due to impurities of the blood, and that only by purifying the blood can good health be secured. Is this true? Let us see. The blood gets impure because it is sluggish. How does a stream get impure, with green scum and poisons on the top? Simply because it doesn't run. A running stream is not impure, but a stagnant or sluggish stream always is. If, therefore, you would keep your blood pure, keep it moving, keep it throbbing. The moment it begins to be sluggish, it will begin to be impure, and you will feel the effects in tired, weak feelings, depressed emotions, and a thousand and one troubles which always follow. The proper way to keep the blood eddy free is by the use of a pure stimulant, in moderation. Stimulate it gently, and it will keep in constant, healthy motion and good health will follow. There is but one way in which this can be done, and that is by the use of the purest and best stimulant you can find, preferably whiskey, and there is but one absolutely pure, medicinal whiskey known to the world, and that is Duffy's Pure Malt Scotch Whisky. The doctors all confirm it. It is more generally used to-day than any other remedy for curing disease. Do not let any druggist or any grocer deceive you by saying that he has something "just as good," "something that can recommend," etc. When any dealer says this, he has an interested motive, and he is selling you something cheap and inferior, on which he can make more money. Do not be so deceived.



TO REDUCE A CORPULENT ABDOMEN.

"The farther you go down the more severe will this exercise be. Don't go down far till you are used to it. It gives the heart a good deal to do, and should not be executed too rapidly.

"Here pause again and take two long, deep breaths, five seconds each.

"For strengthening the neck and straightening stooped shoulders: Drop the cane and clasp both hands back of the top of the head. Let the elbows point straight forward. Drop the head forward and down so that the chin touches the chest. Pull on the arms so as to put a tension on the neck muscles and then push the head back of an erect position. Throw the chest forward as the head and shoulders go back. Continue this for thirty seconds. If the head is thrown back with the chin held down, we can hardly help standing erect.

"Take two more long, deep breaths, five seconds each.

"For kneading the lower part of the bowels, stirring up the kidneys and liver and preventing constipation, stand erect and kick at the chest with each knee alternately, bringing the knee up as high and as close to the body as possible. Continue this for twenty-five seconds, as in the picture. This gives practically a Swedish massage to the bowels.

"Pause now and take two long, full breaths of five seconds each.

"This is the least amount of exercise a man should take, and it would be none too much for women or old people. For the young and robust these exercises might be repeated four or five times a day, on the other hand, and while it is far from being a complete system of muscular development, its brevity recommends it to busy people, and it is complete enough to give admirable results if followed regularly for some length of time."

"Some may ask 'How can I time myself accurately while going through these movements?' By counting 'My answer. Get some one to time you when first you try it and count each motion as you make it. Some motions you will perform once a second; others once in five seconds. Thus you will see that when you have done the first motion, say thirty counts, it is time to take the next one, and so on to the end of the series. That is a simple matter, and if you should get through the series in a little less than five minutes, or a little more, that is of no account."

Indiana Farmers.

George A. Baker, South Bend, letter-die; Jacob Barrow, Windfall, chisel-burner; Charles M. Bennett, Logansport, hydraulic gas pump; Charles M. Collins, Logansport, one-half J. M. Studebaker, South Bend, toy cart; Charles W. Cotton, Indianapolis, tire-setting machine; Jefferson Grube, Auburn, assignor to Newark Machine Company, Columbus, O., straw-stacker; John N. Kallor, assignor to Kallor & Co., Columbus, feed-bale for clover-baling machine; John Kastner, Jr., Evansville, safety appliance for steam boilers; Henry Krippe, Poland, scaffold; Sylvanus A. Smalley and W. H. Bonwell, Brookville, wire netting; John J. Steidman, Laporte, artificial denture; James J. Wood, Ft. Wayne, electric switch.

Western Hogs for the Season.

(New York Tribune.)

The number of live hogs shipped to this city from Western points amounted last year, in round numbers, to 2,000,000 head, and the business is keeping pace with the enormous growth of the metropolis. The traffic has become so important that some of the railroads are making extra efforts to obtain it, and on such roads as the Erie, Lackawanna, Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley, solid hog trains are made up in the West and run through to this city, or the ears of hogs are attached to cattle trains and hurried through.

Dr. Wyeth—Why Not Let Him Come?

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

Will not some influential citizen, some ex-soldier or surgeon, raise his hand in a spirit of kindness to the cause of Dr. Wyeth? He is a danger of going too far. No one here agrees with Dr. Wyeth in his reflections upon Camp Morton; and everyone whether soldier or civilian, has keenly at heart the good name of his city. As to most of us, all we have in the world is here. Our children are born here, our parents sleep in their graves here, and whatever tarnishes the fair name of Indianapolis tarnishes the name of our city.

Let Dr. Wyeth come to this city, and let him stay during the days of camp and prison, recall with vivid recollection frequent visits to Camp Morton; and with our lotteries and listlessness, would we think, surely have heard from soldiers and prisoners some of the things which are now the basis of complaint. What a boy does not catch, with ear alert, and waiting with bated breath every utterance of that greatest of all characters in a boy's imagination, the soldier, and that saddest of all his fancies, the prisoner of war, will not often be forced to dwell in the memory of men. That all of us here feel alike about this matter should go without saying; but we would not permit a professional gentleman to come into our midst for professional purposes. Let us show some of that tolerance which is one of the noblest of human qualities, and so quickly forgotten. Monday, May 4, 1902. Let Dr. Wyeth come and address the medical societies, and I venture to assert most earnestly that Dr. Wyeth is of that high sense of personal honor, that when, on the very ground in controversy, he finds he has been mistaken, he has the courage and the manliness to make full amends with becoming dignity. HENRY D. FRANK.

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